



Gyrfa Cymru
Careers Wales

Careers Wales LMI Bulletin: February 2021

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market in Wales

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Wales and the UK are tentatively looking forward to the easing of the restrictions of Lockdown 3.0 and considering how economic recovery might look.

Again, we see job postings respond to the restrictions of lockdown 3.0 with falls in demand for those occupations where services have been restricted or closed. Young people continue to be among the groups hit hardest by unemployment and again, it is the Hospitality and Leisure and Arts and Entertainment sectors that have been hit most severely by restrictions.

However, the falls seen in job postings through this third lockdown are not as great as at the start of the pandemic, suggesting the labour market has developed some level of resistance. Economists are predicting that the economy will have a stronger bounce back from the pandemic than first predicted. The UK GDP is predicted to return to pre-pandemic levels by mid-2021, which is six months earlier than previously expected. The OBR forecasts that the UK economy will grow by 4% this year and then by 7.3 per cent in 2022. Unemployment is also expected to peak at 6.5% instead of the 11.9% predicted last July, which would be well below the levels of the financial crisis in 2008.

In job posting data, we can see signs of the impact of the 'double-disruption' scenario of both the pandemic and the longer-term trends of technological advances, automation, AI and big data in the increasing demand for specific jobs and skills. Higher technical jobs and skills at level 4 and 5 are highest in demand and are expected to have higher earning potential than degree level.

As we hope for the lifting of restrictions, the full impact on redundancies and unemployment is still unknown until the now further extended Furlough support ends in September 2021.

We continue to welcome feedback from staff on the relevance of the data and key messages included in this bulletin. [Please send your feedback to information@careerswales.gov.wales.](mailto:information@careerswales.gov.wales)



The topics featured in this issue:

1. Introduction
2. Summary monthly stats
3. Emerging themes: UK economic recovery
4. Welsh Government & UK response: A summary of key funding and support schemes
5. Impact on job postings in Wales
6. Occupations most severely hit or seeing growth
7. Sectors most severely impacted by the COVID-19 Crisis
8. Redundancies
9. Unemployment/Employment and Claimant count
10. Key Coronavirus update and support links

Data use caution:

We need to use LMI data with caution in the current environment, please see Cautionary notes at the end of the bulletin.



Summary stats

- Since the return to lockdown, we have seen the number of online job postings fall again each month. Job postings fell by over 10% in February 2021 (from the previous month) to a total of 64,169. However, this level is still slightly above the number of postings recorded for the same period the year before, February 2020 (before the pandemic hit) suggesting the labour market has become more resilient to lockdown.
- Nurses, Care Workers, Delivery and storage roles, Programmers, Doctors, Metal workers and fitters, and primary teaching staff continue to be the occupations with the highest total number of online postings in the latest 30 days of postings, in Wales:

Nurses	4,727
Care workers and home carers	2,993
Other administrative occupations	1,889
Sales accounts and business development managers	1,808
Van drivers	1,265
Programmers and software development professionals	1,220
Elementary storage occupations	1,164
Medical practitioners	1,105
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	1,086
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	1,056

But total numbers of postings have fallen (in percentage terms from the previous 30 days).



- While there were falls in demand from the previous 30 days (in percentage terms) for the majority of occupations, some jobs showed increases in demand (%) in the latest 30 days, including:
 - Marketing and sales directors
 - Advertising accounts managers and creative directors
 - Gardeners and landscape gardeners
 - Catering and bar managers
 - Communication operators
 - Painters and decorators
 - Cooks
 - Cleaning and housekeeping managers and supervisors
 - Chefs
 - Pharmaceutical technicians
- The number of business trading has remained low through January (71%) and February (72%) having fallen from 84% of businesses trading in mid-December 2020 before the latest restrictions began.

Once again, because of lockdown 3.0, there were three industries that had 50% or less of their businesses currently trading in mid-February 2021:

Industry	Temporarily closed or paused trading
Other service activities	81.3%
Accommodation and food service activities	60%
Arts and entertainment	50%
All industries	25.1%



Redundancies peaked in the UK during Lockdown 3.0 with a record high of 14.2 redundancies per 1,000 workers in the period Sept to October 2020. In the latest period, Oct-Dec 2020, the redundancy rate fell back to 12.3, but is still higher than the highest rate previously recorded of 12.2 during the last recession (Feb-April 2009). In October, the number of claimants totalled 114,216 claimants in Wales (7.5%) and 2,633,724 (7.3%) in the UK.

- To the end of December 2020, UK employers had notified the Insolvency Service that they planned to cut 795,000 jobs; planned job cuts submitted by more than 10,000 firms. This is well above the number of job cuts seen in the last UK recession and higher than any year in the records which go back to 2006.
- The unemployment rate in Wales fell to 4.4% in the latest period Oct-Dec 2020, lower than the UK rate of 5.1%.
- In December Wales had the highest rise in unemployment rate in the UK.
- In January 2021, the number of claimants totalled 109,065 claimants in Wales (7.2%) and 2,572,015 (7.2%) in the UK.
- There were an estimated 797,000 young people (aged 16 to 24 years) in the UK who were NEET in October to December 2020. This increased by 39,000 from the previous period (July to September 2020) and 34,000 more than the same period the year before (Oct-Dec 2019)
- This quarterly increase of 39,000 was the largest since July to September 2011 and was almost entirely driven by economically inactive men.
- This represents 11.6% of all young people (aged 16 to 24 years) in the UK who are NEET.



Economy to recover 'six months faster than expected & unemployment is expected to peak at a lower rate than expected at 6.5%, below 2008 crisis.

New forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) predict that the UK's economy will have a stronger bounce back from the coronavirus crisis than previously expected with unemployment set to peak at a far lower level.

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** : The UK GDP is predicted to return to pre-pandemic levels by mid 2021, which is six months earlier than previously expected and the growth next year will be the highest since 1941. The OBR forecasts that the UK economy will grow this year by 4% and then by 7.3 per cent in 2022.
- **Unemployment**: Unemployment is expected to peak at 6.5% instead of the 11.9% as expected last July. This would be well below the levels of the financial crisis in 2008, when unemployment reached 8.4% by the end of 2011.

(Source: BBC, Mar 2021)



High demand and skills gaps at higher technical levels 4 & 5

A government paper - [Skills for Jobs](#) - and analysis of job vacancies over the last year have emphasised the high demand and skills gaps for higher technical jobs and skills at levels 4&5. They also highlight that the earnings potential of those holding level 4&5 technical qualifications may well prove greater than those holding degrees .

The top 20 in-demand Job titles requiring level 4 or 5 qualifications in the UK:

Occupation (SOC)	Online Job postings Dec 2020
Nursing Home Administrators	3,023
Science Teachers	3,009
Lecturers	3,006
Dental Hygienists	2,659
Architects	1,851
Secondary Math Teachers	1,909
Certified Teachers	1,429
English Teachers	1,241
Care Managers	1,678
Rehabilitation Managers	1,551
Deputy Directors	1,229
Architectural Technicians	850
Teachers	944
Housing Officers	972
Laboratory Technicians	991
Residential Managers	883
Social Studies Teachers	706
Family Support Workers	770
Mental Health Case Managers	789
Architectural Technologists	657

4. Welsh Government & UK response: A summary of key funding and support schemes



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The top 20 in-demand Technical skills for jobs requiring level 4 or 5 qualifications in the UK:

Skill required in online job postings	Online Job postings Dec 2020
Nursing	4,698
Learning Disabilities	3,159
Autodesk Revit	3,023
Mental Health	3,012
AutoCAD	2,882
Risk Analysis	2,453
Auditing	2,278
Science Education	2,223
Chemistry	2,218
Biology	2,167
Classroom Management	2,044
Mathematics Education	1,992
Autism Spectrum Disorders	1,874
Social Work	1,785
Child Protection	1,612
Surgery	1,563
Dentistry	1,517
Physics	1,511
National Curriculum	1,407
Care Standards Act 2000	1,215

(Source: Emsi Job Posting Analytics, February 2021)

4. Welsh Government & UK response: A summary of key funding and support schemes



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- **Budget 2021: Rishi Sunak to extend furlough scheme until September** (BBC, Mar 2021)
- **Apprentices furloughed or made redundant during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic: up to 26 February 2021** | GOV.WALES
- **£29 million extra support for further education students**
- **Welsh Government signs MoU with the Sizewell C Consortium** | GOV.WALES
- **New alumni scheme to link students with local role models** | GOV.WALES
- **Future of Cwmbran company safeguarded with Welsh Government support** | GOV.WALES
- **Extra £150 million to support businesses in Wales** | GOV.WALES
- **“North Wales working together on future recovery” – Ken Skates** | GOV.WALES
- **£9m invested into innovative health and social care Intensive Learning Academies.** | GOV.WALES

Summary of key support schemes:

- **Tourism and Hospitality:** Skills, recruitment and training support for employers and employees in Wales.
- **Kickstart:** Funding scheme for employers to create new six-month job placements for young people between 16-14 on Universal credit. The Kickstart scheme has been changed to allow employers to create less than 30 job placements. Referral is through Job Centre plus.
- **Business Wales Start up Barriers Fund:** Grants to support unemployed facing greater economic barriers to start a business
- **Employer incentive scheme to recruit apprentices in Wales:** Employer Incentive Scheme | Business Wales (gov.wales)
- **Job Entry Targeted Support (JETS):** help and support for those out of work for three months to move into targeted growth sectors
- **Extra £150 million to support businesses in Wales in the hospitality, tourism, leisure and non-essential retail sectors:** Extra £150 million to support businesses in Wales | Business Wales (gov.wales)
- **Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI):** Welsh Government challenge for innovative ideas in response to coronavirus pandemic | GOV.WALES
- **Minister for Economy, Transport and North Wales, Ken Skates on the latest Labour Market Statistics**

4. Welsh Government & UK response: A summary of key funding and support schemes



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- [UK gov coronavirus Guidance and Support](#)
- [Wales.gov Coronavirus Support](#)
- [Business Wales COVID-19 Support for Businesses](#)
- [UK.gov Business Support](#)
- [Self-employment income support](#)

Working Wales /Careers Wales

- [New extended ReAct funding for redundancy and unemployed](#)
- [Personal Learning Accounts: For low paid employed, on furlough or job at risk](#)
- [Job Vacancy Bulletin](#)
- [Apprenticeship Search](#)
- [Jobs Growth Wales](#)
- [Employers who offer Apprenticeships](#)
- [Getting a job](#)
- [Redundancy Support](#)
- [Furlough support](#)
- [Employers recruiting now](#)
- [Start learning today : New online learning platform](#)

Support resources from DWP

- ['Find A Job' Job vacancies](#)
- ['Employer Help'](#)
- ['Job Help'](#)

Additional support resources

- [The Money Advice Service: Money Navigator Tool](#)
- [MoneySavingExpert \(Martin Lewis\) Coronavirus Guides](#)

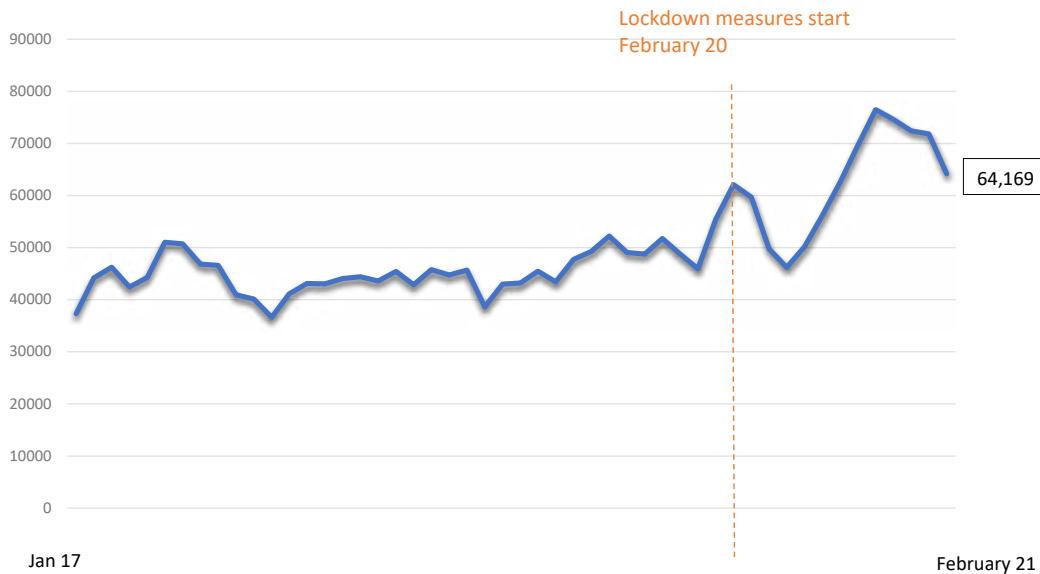


Monthly fluctuations in online Job postings continue to provide us with a crude but responsive indication of how the job market is responding as restrictions imposed due to COVID-19 are constantly being revised. (The absolute numbers should be used with caution as they provide only a snapshot of the total recruitment picture. By their nature, posting numbers fluctuate daily and methods for collection vary but the general trends seen can give us an idea of how job opportunities in Wales are being impacted.)

Recruitment trend in Wales 2021

Since the return to lockdown, we have seen the number of online job postings fall again each month. Job postings fell by over 10% in February 2021 (from the previous month) to a total of 64,169. However, this level is still slightly above the number of postings recorded for the same period the year before, February 2020 (before the pandemic hit) suggesting the labour market has become more resilient to lockdown.

Monthly Online job postings in Wales since January 2017



Source: Emsi, Job Posting Analyst

5. Impact on job postings in Wales



	Unique Job postings	% Monthly change	Posting Intensity (number of postings per unique job vacancy)
January 2020	55,415		7.1
February 2020	62,080	12.03%	6.1
March 2020	59,709	-3.82%	7.1
April 2020	49,756	-16.67%	7.1
May 2020	46,186	-7.18%	7.1
June 2020	50,156	8.60%	7.1
July 2020	56,170	11.99%	7.1
August 2020	62,581	11.41%	7.1
September 2020	69,653	11.30%	7.1
October 2020	76,487	9.81%	7.1
November 2020	74,602	-2.49%	7.1
December 2020	72,430	-2.91%	7.1
January 2021	71,837	-0.82%	7.1
February 2021	64,169	-10.67%	6.1

6. Occupations most severely hit or seeing growth



Top 10 occupations advertised in the latest 30 days to 1st March 2021

- Nurses, Care Workers, Delivery and storage roles, Programmers, Doctors, Metal workers and fitters, and primary teaching staff continue to be the occupations with the highest total number of online postings in the latest 30 days of postings, in Wales:

Nurses	4,727
Care workers and home carers	2,993
Other administrative occupations	1,889
Sales accounts and business development managers	1,808
Van drivers	1,265
Programmers and software development professionals	1,220
Elementary storage occupations	1,164
Medical practitioners	1,105
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	1,086
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	1,056

But, total numbers of postings have fallen (in percentage terms from the previous 30 days) for the majority of occupations, reflecting the impact of the latest lockdown.

Table: 1 Total Number Of Unique Job Postings (Active) In Wales In The Latest 30 Days (January 31st–March 1st, 2021)

Occupation (SOC) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 days ¹ Unique Postings (Active)	Latest 30 days Unique Postings % Change ² (Active)	Avg. Posting Intensity ³ (Jan 2021 – Feb 2021)
Nurses	4,727	(10.4%)	9 : 1
Care workers and home carers	2,993	(12.3%)	7 : 1
Other administrative occupations	1,889	10.2%	7 : 1
Sales accounts and business development managers	1,808	(2.4%)	5 : 1
Van drivers	1,265	(5.5%)	6 : 1
Programmers and software development professionals	1,220	(11.6%)	9 : 1
Elementary storage occupations	1,164	(3.4%)	8 : 1
Medical practitioners	1,105	(13.9%)	5 : 1
Metal working production and maintenance fitters	1,086	(6.3%)	8 : 1
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	1,056	(21.5%)	7 : 1

6. Occupations most severely hit or seeing growth



Occupation (SOC) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 days ¹ Unique Postings (Active)	Latest 30 days Unique Postings % Change ² (Active)	Avg. Posting Intensity ³ (May 2020 - Jun 2020)
Human resources and industrial relations officers	979	(11.0%)	7 : 1
Book-keepers, payroll managers and wages clerks	977	(16.9%)	8 : 1
Cleaners and domestics	927	(12.6%)	6 : 1
Teaching assistants	915	(25.4%)	8 : 1
Finance and investment analysts and advisers	885	(18.4%)	5 : 1
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	840	(12.5%)	5 : 1
Social workers	776	(1.8%)	7 : 1
Customer service occupations n.e.c.	770	(9.9%)	6 : 1
Engineering technicians	768	(7.6%)	8 : 1
Business and financial project management professionals	760	(7.4%)	6 : 1
Production managers and directors in manufacturing	758	(13.3%)	7 : 1
Business sales executives	743	(13.3%)	6 : 1
Legal associate professionals	708	2.3%	6 : 1
Science, engineering and production technicians n.e.c.	654	0.0%	8 : 1
Solicitors	648	4.2%	6 : 1
Business and related associate professionals n.e.c.	636	(9.8%)	5 : 1
Electricians and electrical fitters	624	(4.7%)	7 : 1
Sales and retail assistants	610	(9.4%)	6 : 1
Managers and directors in storage and warehousing	606	(9.4%)	7 : 1
Web design and development professionals	594	0.5%	6 : 1
Civil engineers	574	(1.5%)	8 : 1
Youth and community workers	553	(15.3%)	4 : 1
Kitchen and catering assistants	552	(1.4%)	5 : 1
Information technology and telecommunications professionals n.e.c.	544	(14.1%)	9 : 1
Residential, day and domiciliary care managers and proprietors	541	(13.4%)	7 : 1
Office managers	521	1.6%	5 : 1

Source: Emsi Job Posting Analyst, March 2021

¹ Latest 30 days: January 31st–March 1st, 2021

² Latest 30 days % change in unique active postings: (comparing January 1st–January 30th to January 31st–March 1st)

³ Posting intensity = number of postings per unique job vacancy



Occupations with increasing demand in the latest 30 days to 1st March.

While there were falls in demand (in percentage terms) in general across most of the occupations with the highest numbers of postings, some occupations showed increases in demand (%) in the latest 30 days, including:

- Marketing and sales directors
- Advertising accounts managers and creative directors
- Gardeners and landscape gardeners
- Catering and bar managers
- Communication operators
- Painters and decorators
- Cooks
- Cleaning and housekeeping managers and supervisors
- Chefs
- Pharmaceutical technicians



Table: 2 % Change (Increasing) in Unique Job Postings (Active) In Wales In the latest 30 Days (January 31st–March 1st, 2021)

Occupation (SOC) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 Days ¹ ¹ Unique Postings (Active)	Latest 30 Days Unique Postings % Change ² (Active)
Marketing and sales directors	217	108.7%
Advertising accounts managers and creative directors	53	55.9%
Gardeners and landscape gardeners	87	42.6%
Catering and bar managers	94	30.6%
Communication operators	57	29.5%
Painters and decorators	148	26.5%
Cooks	57	21.3%
Cleaning and housekeeping managers and supervisors	160	20.3%
Restaurant and catering establishment managers and proprietors	117	18.2%
Town planning officers	56	14.3%
Dental nurses	90	13.9%
Legal secretaries	82	12.3%
Elementary construction occupations	231	12.1%
Architects	56	12.0%
Elementary process plant occupations n.e.c.	125	10.6%
Vehicle and parts salespersons and advisers	96	10.3%
Other administrative occupations n.e.c.	1,889	10.2%
Chefs	420	8.2%
Pharmaceutical technicians	106	8.2%

Source: Emsi Job Posting Analyst, March 2021

¹ Latest 30 days: January 31st–March 1st, 2021

² Latest 30 days % change in unique active postings: (comparing January 1st–January 30th to January 31st–March 1st)

Data use caution:
Remember a high % change does not necessarily mean the highest total number of active vacancies. Job posting figures fluctuate from day to day, and sources of data vary.



Occupations with falling demand in the latest 30 days to 1st March

Again, we see job postings respond to the restrictions of lockdown 3.0 with falls in demand for those occupations where services have been closed. In the latest 30 days to 1st March, the highest % falls were seen for fitness instructors, teaching professionals and other education related occupations, see falls in demand for hospitality staff and other service roles in response to the second wave of restrictions. The occupations with highest % decreases in the number of job postings are listed in Table 3 below:

TABLE:3. % CHANGE (FALL) IN UNIQUE JOB POSTINGS (ACTIVE) IN WALES IN THE LATEST 30 DAYS (January 31st–March 1st, 2021)

Occupation (SOC) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 Days ¹ ¹ Unique Postings (Active)	Latest 30 Days Unique Postings % Change ² (Active)
Fitness instructors	224	(47.9%)
Child and early years officers	56	(34.9%)
Further education teaching professionals	155	(32.3%)
Secondary education teaching professionals	473	(31.4%)
Credit controllers	78	(29.7%)
Teaching assistants	915	(25.4%)
School midday and crossing patrol occupations	66	(25.0%)
Quality control and planning engineers	171	(24.7%)
Estate agents and auctioneers	77	(23.8%)
IT engineers	108	(23.4%)
Driving instructors	82	(23.4%)
Food, drink and tobacco process operatives	110	(22.0%)
Primary and nursery education teaching professionals	1,056	(21.5%)
Education advisers and school inspectors	55	(21.4%)
Legal professionals	81	(21.4%)
IT user support technicians	337	(20.7%)
Physiotherapists	196	(20.6%)
Security guards and related occupations	493	(20.6%)
Financial administrative occupations	364	(20.2%)

Source: Emsi Labour Posting Analyst, March 2021

¹ Latest 30 days: January 31st–March 1st, 2021

² Latest 30 days % change in unique active postings: (comparing January 1st–January 30th to January 31st–March 1st)

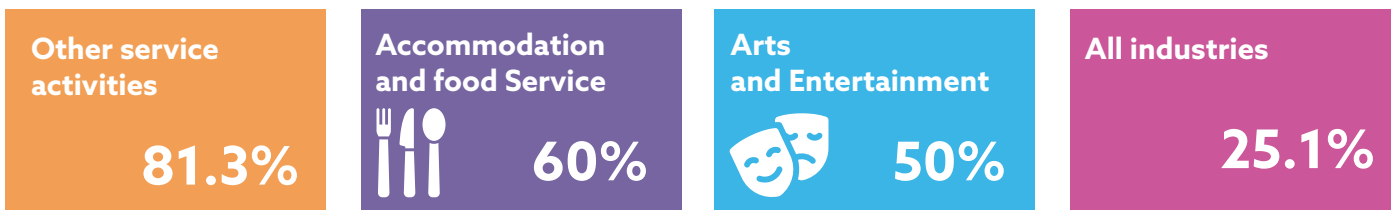
7. Sectors most severely impacted by the Covid-19 Crisis



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The number of business trading has remained low through January (71%) and February (72%) having fallen from 84% of businesses trading in mid-December 2020 before the latest restrictions began.

Once again, as a result of lockdown 3.0, there were three industries that had 50% or less of their businesses currently trading in mid-February 2021:



Source: ONS, February 2021

Redundancy rate

Redundancies peaked in the UK during Lockdown 3.0 with a record high of 14.2 redundancies per 1,000 workers in the period Sept to October 2020.

In the latest period, Oct-Dec 2020, the redundancy rate fell back to 12.3, but was still higher than the highest rate previously recorded of 12.2 during the last recession (Feb-April 2009)

LFS; ILO Redundancy rate UK since 2008 (per 1,000 workers)



(Source: ONS, February 2021)

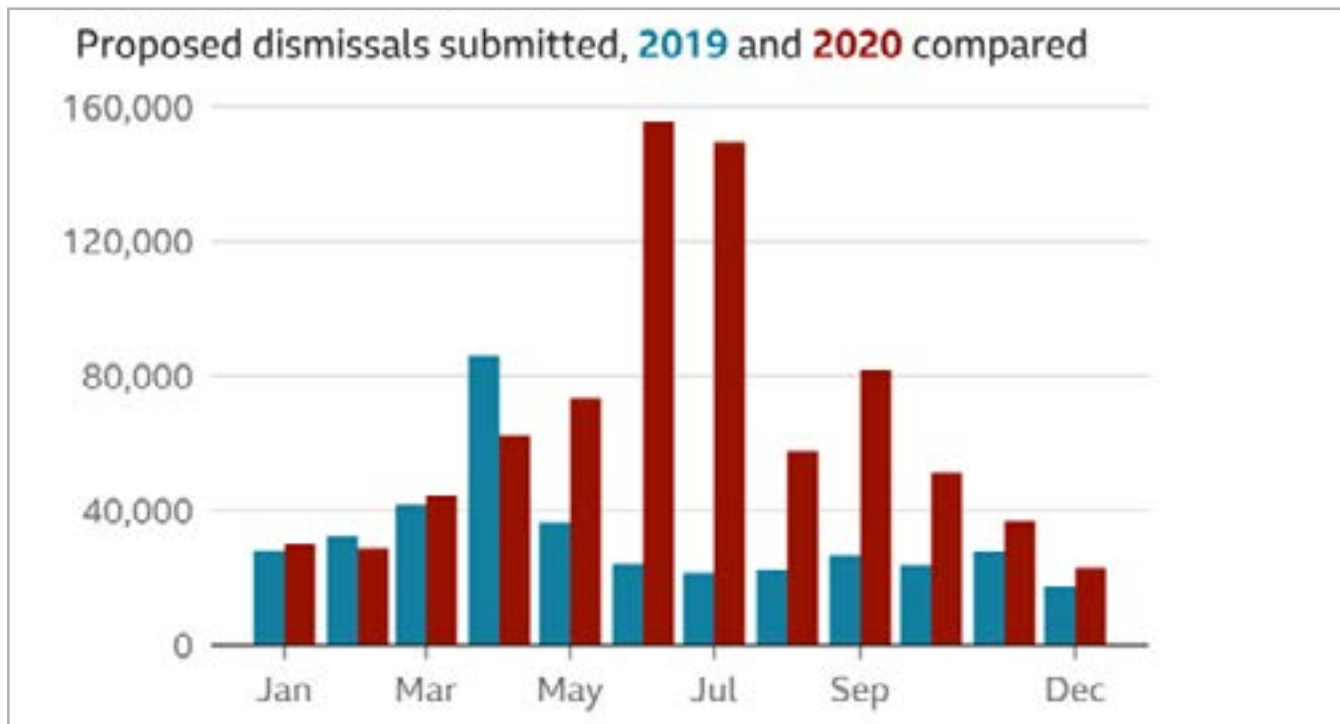
Planned redundancies

It is difficult to estimate the final total count of redundancies as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The official total of proposed dismissals submitted by employers to the Insolvency service gives an indication. To the end of December 2020, UK employers had notified the Insolvency Service that they planned to cut 795,000 jobs. Planned job cuts submitted by more than 10,000 firms. This is well above the number of job cuts seen in the last UK recession and higher than any year in the records which go back to 2006.

The pace of planned cuts slowed in December 2020, at 23,100 job cuts, but we are yet to see the full impact of Lockdown 3.00 in the figures.

These figures will not be the complete picture as they exclude small businesses and any job cuts planned below 20 employees.

Planned redundancies



Note: Data for England, Scotland and Wales

Source: BBC, January 2021

Press announcements of planned redundancies and job losses across Wales, UK and globally

Since our last bulletin, planned job losses continue to be announced in the press, with high numbers of casualties particularly in retail. Where buyers for the big retailers who have been at risk have stepped forward, the buyout often excludes the physical stores, so that many of the high street jobs could still be lost. More recently Boohoo, for example, who are acquiring the Debenhams, Dorothy Perkins, Wallis and Burton brands have indicated they will be focusing on their online retail business. Similarly, Asos has agreed to buy Arcadia's Topshop, Miss Selfridge and HIIT brands but the deal does not include any bricks-and-mortar outlets.

The wave of retail redundancies is growing as the pandemic accelerates the transition from high street shopping to online shopping. Meanwhile lockdowns have also hit aviation and travel industry jobs, as well as hospitality and the arts and performance sectors.



Some of the new names to be added to the list of redundancies announced in the press since our last bulletin include:

Asda	5,000
Antler (Luggage retailer)	164
Boeing	26,000 (globally)
Cameron Mackintosh (West end theatres)	850
Heathrow	Up to 25,000
Gatwick	600
IBM	2000
Weatherspoons	580

We have been recording a summary of some of the redundancy announcements made in the press since the beginning of the crisis as follows:

Company	Planned job cuts or jobs at risk
Aberthaw Power Station	170
Arcadia (Topshop, Miss Selfridge, Burton, Dorothy Perkins)	13,5000 at risk
Aer Lingus	900
Airbus Broughton and Filton	1435 @ Broughton
Airbus Magellan plant Wrexham	240
Airbus	1700
Antler	164
Arup	350
Ask Italian & Zizzi	1200
Asda	5000
Aston Martin Lagonda	500
BA	12000
Bathstore	531 across UK
BBC Cymru Wales	60
BBC Media	70
BBC	970

8. Redundancies



Company	Planned job cuts or jobs at risk
Bentley	1000
Boeing	26,000 (globally)
Bombardier	600
Book People	450 (250 Bangor)
Boots	4000
BP	10000 global
Braka Foods (Rhondda)	84
Bright house	2,400 across UK
British Airways	1000 (Welsh sites)
British Airways	12000
Burberry	500
Burger King	1600
Cambrian printers (Aberystwyth)	60
Cameron Mackintosh (West end theatres)	850
Cardiff University	169
Castell Howell	700 staff warned of possible job losses
Casual Dining	1900
Caterpillar	700
Celtic Manor	450
Centrica (British Gas)	5000
Cineworld	5,500
Clarks	900
Co-op bank	350
Costa	1,600
Debenhams	12,000
DFS (Furniture)	200
DHL	2000
Dixons Carphone	800

8. Redundancies



Company	Planned job cuts or jobs at risk
DW Sports	1700
Dyson	600 UK (900 worldwide)
Easy Jet	1300 crew; 727 pilots
Ford Bridgend	1700
G4S	1150
Gaia Technologies Bangor	150
Gatwick	600
General Electric (GE), Caerphilly	369
Genting	1642
Greggs	820
Guardian Media Group	180
Guidant Global	450
Harlech Foods	15
Heathrow	Up to 25,000
HSBC	35000 global
IBM	2000
Jaguar Land Rover	1100
JCB	950 UK wide (400 currently employed Wrexham)
John Lewis	1500
Johnson Matthey	2500
Laura Ashley Mid Wales	Around 200 redundancies to date although Welsh Government task force announced to support.
M&S	7,000
Magnox	175
Marriott Hotel	Up to 1450 across Marriott Internationals UK portfolio
Marstons	2150
Media Wales	70
Metal Improvement Company, Broughton	60
Millenium Centre	250
Mitchell & Butlers	1300

8. Redundancies



Company	Planned job cuts or jobs at risk
Monsoon Accessorize	545
Mulberry	470
Nat West	500
National Trust	1200 UK
Northwood Hygiene Products	94
Oasis and Warehouse	1800 across UK
Ovo Energy	2600
P&O Ferries	1100
Pizza Express	1000
Pizza Hut	450 jobs at risk (29 UK restaurants)
Post office	134 UK (Branch Managers)
Poundstretcher	2000
Pret a Manger	1000
Reach plc	550
Rolls Royce	9600 (UK jobs but implications for supply chain & impact for Wales)
Royal Dutch Shell Energy	9,000
Royal Mail	2000 Management roles UK
Ryanair	3000-3500
Sainsburys	3500
Selfridges	450
Shell	9000 globally
Sidoli	148
Signature Living (Cardiff Hotel)	Expected to be dissolved.
SSE	2600 (across UK - Meter readers, home service engineers)
SSP Group (Upper Crust)	5000 jobs across UK
Swissport	4175

8. Redundancies



Company	Planned job cuts or jobs at risk
Ted Baker	500
Tesco	4500 153 UK outlets
The Restaurant Group	1500
Timet Uk (Swansea)	142
TM Lewin	600 UK
Tomlinson's Dairy	200
Travelex	1,300
Travis Perkins	2500
Triumph Office Furniture	252
TSB	929
TUI	8,000 globally
Tyson Foods	71
Urdd Gobaith Cymru	80 jobs plus a further 70 casual posts
Vauxhall	200
Victoria and Albert Museum	10% of workforce
Virgin Atlantic	3000
Weatherspoons	580
Webhelp	254
WH Smith	1,500
Whitbread (Premier Inn, Brewers Fayre)	6,000 Mostly UK

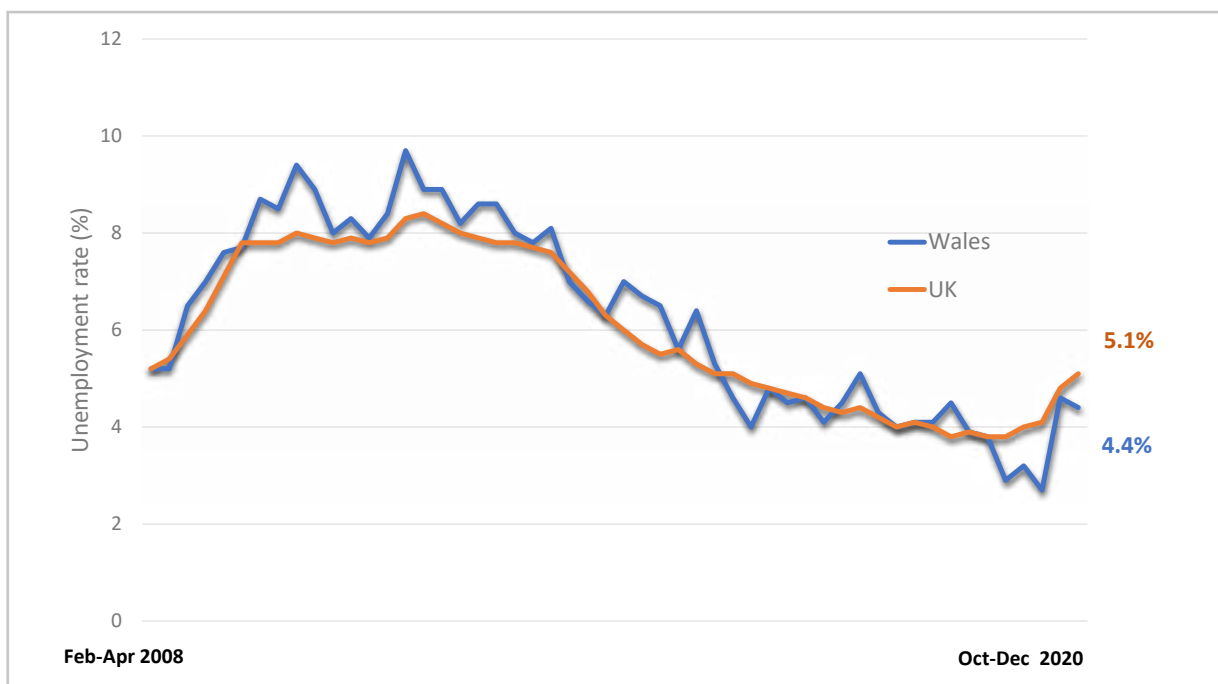


Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Wales fell to 4.4% in the latest period Oct-Dec 2020, lower than the UK rate of 5.1%.

In December Wales had the highest rise in unemployment rate in the UK.

Unemployment Rate Wales and UK since 2008



Source: ONS Labour Force Survey, Oct-Dec 2020

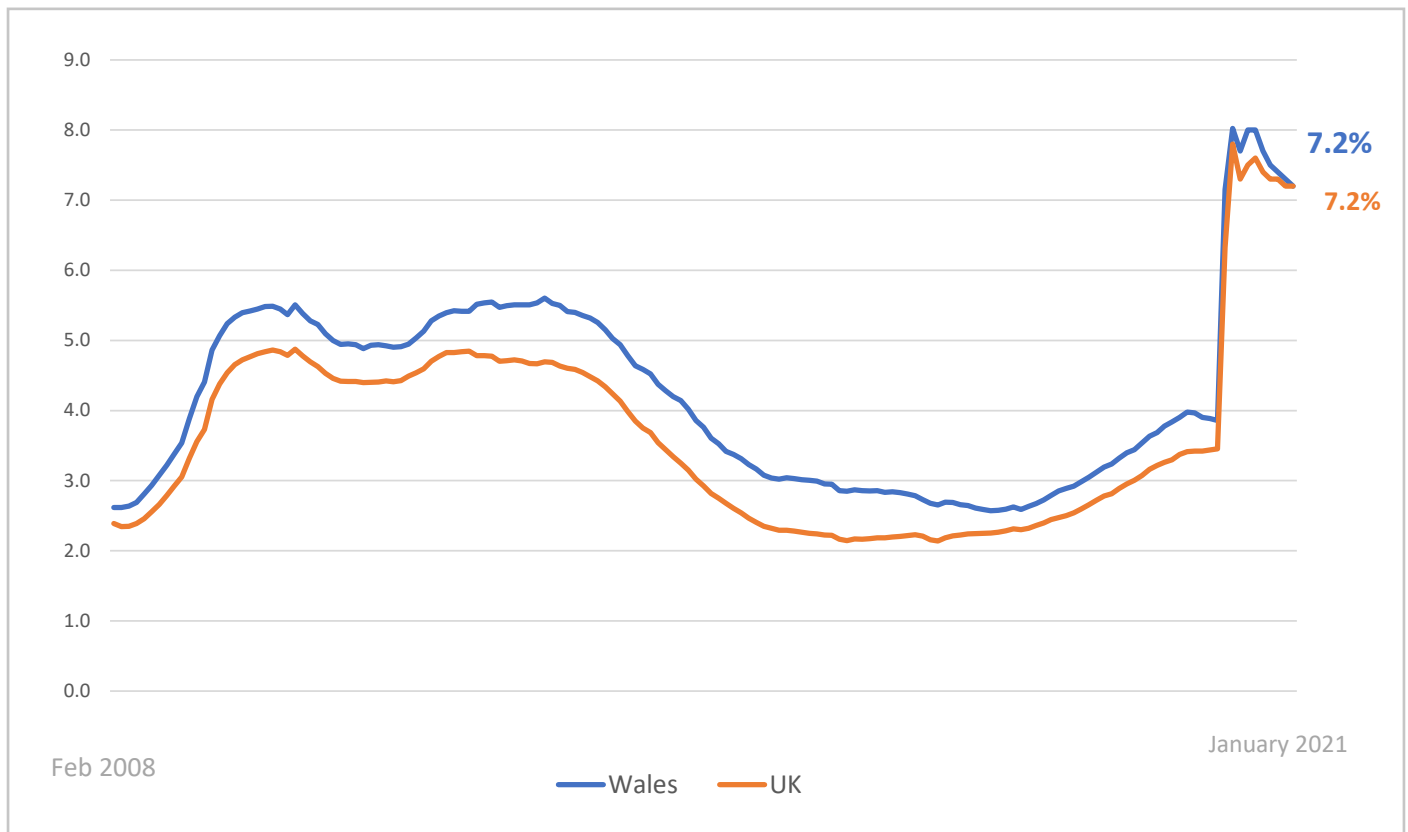


Claimant count

In January 2021, the number of claimants totalled 109,065 claimants in Wales (7.2%) and 2,572,015 (7.2%) in the UK.

Claimant count numbers have increased by 112% the UK since March 2020.

Claimant count: Wales & UK since 2008



Source: NOMIS: ONS Claimant Count: Seasonally Adjusted, January 2021

Claimant Count % = number of claimants as % of claimants + total workforce jobs



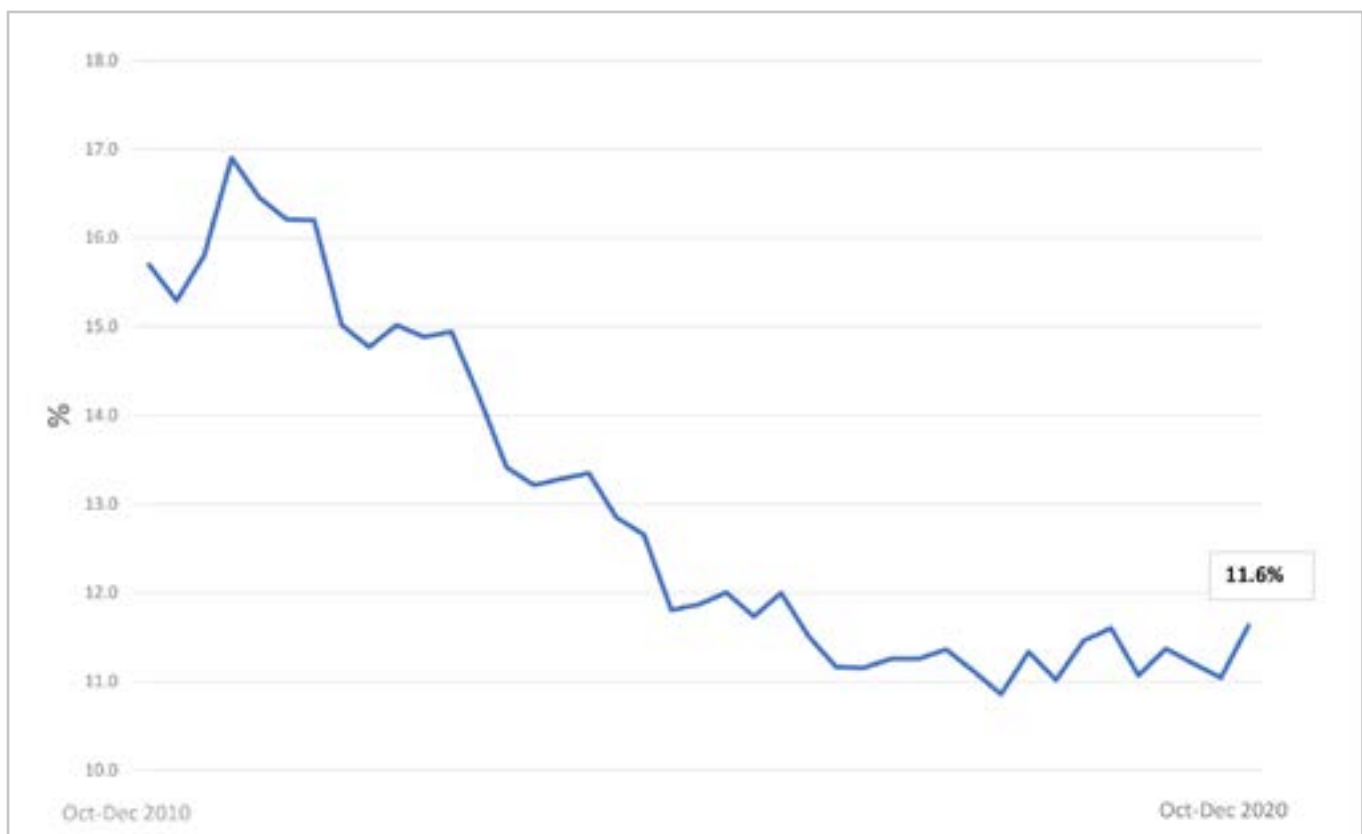
Young people who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET)

There were an estimated 797,000 young people (aged 16 to 24 years) in the UK who were NEET in October to December 2020. This increased by 39,000 from the previous period (July to September 2020) and 34,000 more than the same period the year before (Oct-Dec 2019)

This quarterly increase of 39,000 was the largest since July to September 2011 and was almost entirely driven by economically inactive men.

This represents 11.6% of all young people (aged 16 to 24 years) in the UK who are NEET.

% of all young people (ages 16-24) who are not in education, employment or training (NEET), UK



Source: ONS, March 2021



- [UK gov coronavirus Guidance and SupportWales.gov](#)
- [Welsh Government Examinations and assessments guidance : 2020-21](#)
- [Welsh Government Announcements](#)
- [ONS Business insights and impact on the UK economy](#)
- [ONS Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roundup](#)
- [Welsh dashboard for Universal Credit](#)
- [Gov.wales COVID-19 and the production of statistics and social research](#)
- [Public Health Wales Rapid COVID-19 surveillance - COVID-19 cases, deaths and testing in Wales](#)

Cautionary notes on the use of LMI data sources in the current environment

- Job posting figures are one of the first data sets to give an immediate indication of the impact on the labour market but are only an indication given:
 - They only reflect a proportion of all job vacancies, excluding informal recruitment.
 - In these exceptional times usual recruitment methods have changed drastically, particularly for Health and Care workers who have been recalled directly, head hunted etc.
 - Real impact will only start to be seen when lock down lifts, furlough support begins to ease etc.
 - The absolute numbers should be used with caution as they provide only a snapshot of the total recruitment picture, and the method of collection is constantly being improved but the general trends seen can give us an idea of how job opportunities in Wales are being impacted.
- Projections of employment which we usually use from our data suppliers such as EMSI are 'estimates of future trends based on past and current trends' so where projections are used they may be based on pre-crisis trend data, until Economic forecasting is available that models forecast scenarios of the impact of current events.